

Genus *Coenonympha*

Early Stages.— These have been most carefully and beautifully worked out by Edwards, and the reader, for a full knowledge of them, may consult the splendid plate in "The Butterflies of North America" vol. iii.

The species ranges from Vancouver's Island southward on the Pacific coast and eastward into Nevada.

(2) *Coenonympha elko*, Edwards, Plate XXV, Fig. 25, ?
under side; Fig. 26, \$ (The Elko Ringlet).

Butterfly.—Yellow on both sides of the wings, the lower side paler than the upper, and the basal area lightly clouded with fuscous.

Early Stages.— Undescribed.

This species is found in Nevada and Washington.

(1) *Coenonympha inornata*, Edwards, Plate XXV, Fig. 11,

S > *under side*; Fig. 29, \$ (The Plain Ringlet).

Butterfly.— The wings on the upper side are ochreous brown, lighter on the disk. The costal margin of the fore wings and the outer margin of both fore and hind wings are gray. The ocellus at the apex of the fore wings on the under side is faintly visible on the upper side. On the under side the fore wings are colored as on the upper side as far as the termination of the discal area, which is marked by a narrow transverse band of pale yellow, followed by a conspicuous ocellus. The hind wings are gray, darkest toward the base, behind the irregular whitish transverse band which crosses the outer portion of the disk.

Early Stages.— Unknown.

The species occurs in Montana, Minnesota, British America, and Newfoundland. Newfoundland specimens, of which I possess a large series, are distinctly darker in color than those taken in the Northwest. Some recent writers are inclined to regard this as a variety of the European *C. typbon*. I am persuaded that they are mistaken.

(4) *Coenonympha ochracea*, Edwards, Plate XXV, Fig. 11,

\$; Fig. 12, \$, *under side* (The Ochre Ringlet).
Butterfly.—*Glossy* ochreous, yellow above, with
no markings
but those which show through from below. On
the under side
the wings are marked precisely as in the
preceding species, ex-
cept that there are two or three small rays on the
secondaries
near the base, one on the cell and one on either
side of it, of the